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EIGHT PAGES.

# TURN OF TIDE IN COKE INDUSTRY; MERGER AGENTS INSPECT PLANTS.

## FRICK CO. FIRES 1,000 OVENS; MANY MORE TO BE STARTED.

**Big Addition to Steel Corporation's Fuel Supply Was Made Imperative By Blowing in of Furnaces,**

### CLEARING UP COKE STOCKS

**Scottdale Officials Start on An Inspection Tour to Place Plants in Shape for Firing of Additional Ovens. Several Thousand More to Be Running Soon.**

In pursuance of orders issued from the executive offices of the H. C. Frick Coke Company in Pittsburgh last Saturday, the officials of that company in charge of its operations in the Connellsville coke region have within the past three days placed upwards of 1,000 additional beehive ovens in blast, making a total of 13,100 ovens which the Frick company is now running in this region, or more than at any time since the business depression started and the general curtailment took place, nearly two years ago.

Officials of the company are now in the field on an inspection tour to look over a large number of plants, with the view, it is believed of getting them ready for further extensions of operations. It is understood that the company is likely to fire several thousand additional ovens in the next few weeks, as rapidly as the growing coke requirements of the United States Steel Corporation may make additional coke output necessary.

The action of this company, the largest single producer of coke in the Connellsville region, is generally accepted as the beginning of much better conditions in the region. The increasing volume of business booked by the Steel Corporation and the healthier conditions which are prevailing in the steel industry are directly responsible for the increase in Frick operations. Additional blast furnaces have been blown in during the past few weeks and practically all the coke on Frick yards in the region has been cleaned up for initial shipments to these furnaces. First shipments from the newly fired ovens were made yesterday.

General Superintendent W. H. Glingerman, Assistant General Superintendent Clay F. Lynch, Chief Engineer J. P. K. Miller and Assistant Chief Engineer Thomas N. Dawson, left Scottdale yesterday morning on a general tour of inspection throughout the region and are likely to be in the field several days, giving instructions for the preparation of other plants for resumption. Exactly 1,000 additional ovens had been fired yesterday morning at various Frick plants, the full list being as follows:

Bitter plants, 50 ovens; Calumet, 40; Continental No. 2, 10; Continental No. 3, 42; Davidson, 40; Dearth, 52; Dorothy, 30; Edenton, 50; Foothills, 50; Hecla No. 1, 50; Hecla No. 2, 50; Kyle, 61; Lambert, 50; Leisering No. 1, 50; Leisering No. 2, 50; Leisering No. 3, 50; Leith, 40; Lemont No. 2, 40; Shoaf, 50; Southwest No. 1, 26; Trotter, 50; Wynn, 40.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company owns and operates a total of 20,460 ovens in the region and with the additional ovens thus far placed in operation it is operating at a trifle over 61 per cent of its full capacity of ovens.

Steel manufacturers are opposed to any sharp advance in prices but believe the growth of the volume of business will be best served by only such advances from time to time as the trade may fully justify. Booms are feared at this time owing to the invariable reaction, sure to come. General steel prices have improved from \$2.00 to \$2.00 a ton in the past thirty days.

Independent plants in the region are also beginning to feel improved conditions in a small way. At the Tower Hill plants 36 additional ovens were fired this week and the plants of the W. J. Rainey interests are working full time this week after running at five days for some weeks.

In addition to the above figures of resumption at the Frick plants, special report from Trotter states that the balance of idle ovens, 64 in number, were fired yes yesterday morning putting that works in full operation.

But the slump in the coke trade is now practically past and brighter times are in store for the coke region's inhabitants is now being demonstrated, particularly at Mt. Pleasant. The latter part of last week was a busy one in coke circles around that place and the H. C. Frick plant at Morewood, Hecla and Standard, the latter the largest plant in the world, employed extra men in loading all the coke that had been stocked on the yards for sev-

## PRODUCTION MAKES SOME INCREASE; SHIPMENTS TAKE DECIDED SPURT; COKE PRICES SHOW LITTLE CHANGE.

**Broader Iron and Steel Market Adds Somewhat to Connellsville Coke Trade But Market Remains Far From What Operators Desire—No Great Immediate Improvement Is in Sight.**

Aggregate production of both regions for the past week increased upwards of 8,000 tons while shipments took a decided spurt, advancing to the highest point for a single week for several months. Total shipments from both regions for the week were well above 9,000 tons, the exact increase over the preceding week being 187 cars and in consequence the standing loads in the regions have had a further considerable reduction and are now around 700 tons. This is the lowest point which standing loads have reached for many months. Coke stocks are being cleaned up rapidly throughout the region.

The apparently steady increase in production and shipments is the reflection of expanded business in the iron and steel world whose volume is on the increase. While mills and furnaces try to make up to their maximum capacity they are much further advanced toward that desirable point than at any time since the present series of fluctuations began to lift industrial interests from the low point of the depression of last year.

Prices of iron, steel and coke do not show much change for the present, with the exception of the general advances in prices of pig iron which took place during the past thirty days in all parts of the country. The pig iron market is holding to its new level and the schedule for heavy iron ore movements during this year from the ore fields to the furnaces

of the week ending May 15, 1909:

District	Consumer	Market
Pittsburgh	13,412	15,170
Connellsville	12,000	12,000
Total	25,412	27,170

MANUFACTURED.

District	Consumer	Market
Pittsburgh	15,719	16,706
Connellsville	12,150	12,150
Total	27,869	28,856

Previous Week.

District	Consumer	Market
Pittsburgh	24,012	15,001
Connellsville	13,575	13,575
Total	37,587	28,576

MANUFACTURED.

District	Consumer	Market
Pittsburgh	15,719	16,706
Connellsville	12,150	12,150
Total	27,869	28,856

SHIPPING.

District	Consumer	Market
Pittsburgh	13,412	15,170
Points West of Pittsburgh	14,463	14,463
To Points East of Connellsville	1,788	1,788
Total	29,663	29,663

Market quotations are as follows:

Spot furnace coke	\$1.60	\$1.75
Furnace coke for delivery during the last two quarters	\$1.65	\$2.00
Foundry coke, \$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50
Country coke for delivery during the last two quarters	\$2.25	\$2.50

The American Metal Market and Daily Iron and Steel Report says:

The iron and steel trade has reached a point where production is substantially increased again to a tonnage as shown in the first month of 1907, before the panic, with the exception that the railroads are not taking more than half the tonnage they did in 1906-7, which was about 40 per cent of the total. The market is holding to its new level standing at 75 cents per ton and will run for several years yet.

While 65 cents is a fairly well established rate, this is the first time an agreement at that basis for any number of years has been entered into.

The vessel owners have been able to make such a concession because of improvement in service, better speed, more rapid handling of cargoes and greater carrying capacity in vessels.

The lowered prices caused by the panic could have had little effect in the calculation.

## PARTY STARTS ON AUTO TRIP TO VIEW OPTIONED PROPERTIES.

**Charles McKnight of Pittsburg and Others Visit Region In Connection With New Combine.**

### DISCUSS THE PROPOSITION

**It is Pointed Out Why the Proposed Merger Would Be a Benefit to the Entire Region and to Present Owners of Operations.**

A party of coke merger people arrived here this morning and took automobiles for a tour of inspection through the coke region. They will remain here for a couple of days during which time the final details of the merger will be practically worked out.

The B. & O. train brought Charles McKnight, President of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania; J. W. Bollean, the agent of the underwriters, in whose name all the coke options have been taken, and William C. Magee, the active head of the Pickands-Magee coke interests. They were accompanied by several New York bankers. The visitors were met at Connellsville by Isaac W. Seaman, George D. Howell, E. S. Hatchey, Captain J. M. Hustead, Charles Lenhart, George and Harry Whelby, and by them escorted to Uniontown. James B. Hogg also met the party. He has been doing some engineering and map work for the merger people and is prominently mentioned as one of the probable appraisers.

The party proceeded to Uniontown by way of the Leisering plants of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and took lunch at the Summit Hotel. This afternoon they expect to tour through the Lower Connellsville region.

It is the general consensus of opinion that the coke merger is a go, and that nothing can now stop its triumphal march to completion. A leading independent coke operator voiced the views of many others as follows:

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### J. E. BARNES' COAL SOLD BY SHERIFF

**His Equity in Large Greene County Holdings Passes Under An Execution.**

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 19.—An important transfer of coal was made on Saturday afternoon when Sheriff John C. Murphy sold the coal, taken in execution as the property of John E. Barnes of Uniontown, in John H. Donnan of Washington.

The coal sold was 100% of 35 tracts in Morris and Richhill townships, Greene county and East and West Flory townships, this county. The consideration was \$1,710,000, but this does not include the amount due on the coal back taxes etc. The execution upon the coal was brought by George F. And of Waynesburg. The judgments against the coal and interest amounted to \$45,252.81 and the back taxes including this year's State and county tax amount to \$2,200.

"There was also a disposition to insist upon definite information as to the identity of the underwriters. Some of the operators suspected what they termed a 'fishing excursion.' Others objected to their plants being peddled around." Mr. McKnight, however, stands high in Pittsburgh and New York financial circles, and when he assured the coke operators that the deal was actually financed in whatever amount might be required the assurance was generally accepted. While no official information has been given out on this point, some of the larger operators who have entered the deal now announce that they are perfectly satisfied that the merger is amply backed and will be properly financed. They are just confident enough to make some others think that they have inside information.

"However, the main incentive toward making the merger a success has been the evident need of it to secure to the coke interests that full profit which their investments should have and which under good business management they will always have. The lesson of the past eighteen months has been a severe one to some of the independent interests and has brought home to them the wisdom if not the necessity of a consolidation which will insure stable business and stable profits. Such a consolidation was not possible on any other lines than these."

"The attempt to merge might have been made sooner if the financial backing had been forthcoming. That cannot be picked up every day. It takes millions to back a deal like this, and it must be paid money, too. There is, however, this is to be said about the coke merger: It cannot fail to be a profitable corporation in any event, and if, as is suspected, it may become a part of another big steel merger, the profits of the stockholders will be further and materially increased."

"No, I have no positive information on the likelihood of a steel merger. I know nothing more than you newspapers have printed. But my common sense teaches me that it is a very likely proposition: in fact, it is my private opinion that such a consol-

## BIG COMPANY FOR WEST NEWTON.

**Nipple and Tool Company Is Organized With Capital of \$100,000.**

### WILL OCCUPY STOVE PLANT

West Newton Men and Pittsburg Capitalists Are Promoters of the New Company—To Recover Tin From Cans That Are Burned at Reduction Plant.

WEST NEWTON, May 18.—The Standard Nipple & Tool Company was organized here yesterday with a capital stock of \$100,000. It will take over the plant of the defunct Standard Stove & Range Company which operated here for several years and occupy this building, which fronts opposite the Baltimore & Ohio station.

The company has for a number of years been operating in Pittsburgh, locating there after a trial in Baltimore. The machinery that will be installed in the new location will be valued at \$75,000, while repairs will bring it up to the balance of the capitalization.

Among those who attended the meeting yesterday afternoon as directors are: W. A. Landsberger, Fred Clifford, R. H. Stevenson, W. W. Goebel, of West Newton, and F. M. Mechling and G. C. and L. L. Blackstone of Pittsburgh. The plant when running will employ 100 men.

Superintendent Alfred Wedlock, who has charge of the reduction plant here, has figured out a process for recovering the tin which is contained in cans and other articles after incineration. He has asked that his idea be protected by a patent and has made applica-

tion to the department for this purpose. There are thousands upon thousands of cans sent to the reduction plant every day and all the metal in these has been lost, as it has been piling up regularly every day with no means for taking care of it. Under the new idea this will be taken care of and made use of in the general trend of affairs at the plant. The new method is attracting general attention and a company is being formed.

## BIG CONSOLIDATION OF COAL CONCERN

Watson Mining Interests Joined In Order to Effect Reduction in Operating Costs.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—The large bituminous coal holdings of C. W. Watson, President of the Consolidation Coal Company, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, have been merged into one huge concern which will own 200,000 acres of coal lands, timber and other appearances in the States named.

The interests joined to the Consolidation Coal Company are interests in the Fairmount Coal Company, the Somerset Coal Company, the Clarksburg Fuel Company and the Pittsburgh & Fairmont Fuel Company, together with controlling interests in subsidiary concerns. The capital stock of the combined companies is \$7,650,000.

The concern will be one of the largest producers of bituminous coal in the world. It is stated that it will be known as the Consolidation Coal Company and will have an estimated annual output of 7,000,000 tons. The merger is expected to effect a reduction in operating expenses.

Roadmasters Appointed.

NORMALVILLE, May 20.—The supervisors have appointed Edward Shank and George W. Prinkey Road Masters for this side of the creek and Evans Bigam, Charles Herman and Lloyd Miller for the other side.

Antonio Molo has been granted a preliminary injunction against the Monongahela railroad preventing it from crossing his lot in Luzerne township with the Rush Run extension. The hearing will be held May 28.

In her affidavit of defense to the suit of John H. O'Neill for \$321, Victoria E. Bungartner, administrator of the estate of the late Samuel Bungartner, Philadelphia.

Col. Herbert a Farmer.

Colonel "Bob" Herbert, the veteran newspaper man and member of the State Charities Board, is planting 8,000 fruit trees on his farm near Delmont, Westmoreland county.

## LAKE ERIE ROAD ASKS INJUNCTION.

**Would Restrain County Commissioners From Bringing Suit for Fares.**

### TWO-CENT LAW REFERRED TO

Company Says It intends to Increase Its Fares But Unless Commissioners Are Restrained a Multiplicity of Suits Might Result.

## REASONS FOR FORMATION OF THE NEW COKE TRUST.

Duplication of Steel Corporation Merger Is About to Take Place in Connellsville Coke Trade.

### COMBINE CAN HOIST PRICES

An Interesting Discussion of the Conditions Which Make for the Consolidation and the Latter's Bearing on the Development of Greene County Coal Lands.

(John S. Nittemer, in the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times)

The proposition to consolidate into one great concern the 86 independent coke making companies of Fayette and Westmoreland counties has been gradually butressed by such formidable arguments in its favor on the part of the promoters that it now seems altogether likely the scheme will be completely successful. The chief promoters are John W. Boileau and Charles W. McKnight, of Pittsburgh. The latter is a financier and banker who is well known to and wins the entire confidence of eastern coal capitalists. Mr. Boileau is an experienced coal and coke expert of great energy and capacity whose special part of this job is to induce the owners of coke works to put a reasonable price on their plants and then sign an agreement to sell them to the trust—for a trust it is to be, nothing more and nothing less.

This is simply a repetition of the operation which produced the United States Steel Corporation. If Mr. Boileau contrives to secure the valuations and appraisements, Mr. McKnight is to provide the money which is now said to be the easiest part of the undertaking. There will be big profits from the very start, because the principle of competition will be eliminated, which is the bottom groundwork of the scheme.

Seventy-five of the 86 companies are said to have thus far agreed to turn in their plants to the combine, and it is believed the other 11 will follow before a great while. The principal difficulty encountered in these agreements is to overcome the natural anxiety of the separate companies to sell their plants for the very largest possible price, regardless of real values. Nothing is better remembered than the delightful flood of gold which deluged many of the individual concerns that were absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation some years ago, and with this recollection it is so vivid it has been hard to convince some of the proposed beneficiaries of this projected coke trust that there is really a limit to the amount of circulating medium in this country. These close bargainers and reasoners argue that if the coke trust should get hold of all the independent coke making plants in this section it will be able to fix the price of coke to suit itself, and will unquestionably do so. Therefore the man with a coke plant to sell feels that his time for having anything to do with fixing prices is now, in fixing the price of his own concern and he will consequently fix it to suit himself, just as the trust will fix the price of coke per ton to suit itself when it has got final control of the business.

The price of coke per ton is abnormally low now, ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton. Many of the plants are idle and have been for nearly two years, with the heavy expense of keeping them in good condition never lessening. Two years ago the average price of Connellsville coke was \$2.90 a ton. The demand was greater than the supply. Four and five dollars a ton was common and in one case a local company filled a big order in 1907 at \$4 a ton. Ten and twelve dollar a ton orders were plentiful. That was indeed the golden age in coke profits. Nothing like it had ever been known before and may never be known again. Now when the independents are a led to sell to the trust, they are naturally disposed to estimate values on the basis of profits when they were all but submerged in a Paococca stratum of wealth. One producer who had made \$60,000 a year out of his plant says the trust can have it for a million dollars. He figures that this much money invested at six per cent would yield him \$60,000 a year, and that it is consequently the equivalent of his plant.

This trust deal will involve about seventy million dollars. There are 86 plants, totaling about 12,000 ovens of which it is desired to get control. This would make an average price per plant of \$875,000. The promoters of the combine are hopeful of its completion by October next at the latest and their hope is well based. They have the sympathy and support of J. V. Thompson the Uniontown man who is a banker and coal operator. He thinks the combine will be a good thing, and his opinion and judgment goes a long way in this neck of the woods.

Mr. Boileau had the idea at the inception of this thing that the agreement of sale to be signed by plant owners should embody a clause by which they would bind themselves in case of sale not to reengage in coke making in the State. This proved to be an unsurmountable obstacle however and it has been dropped. Since then there has not been much

difficulty in getting signers. The objection to the clause rested on the fact that the adjoining county of Greene is entirely underlaid with a practically unopened field of virgin coking coal accounted just as good as the Fayette coal and the many coke makers of this county were unwilling to voluntarily shut themselves out from operations in Greene county if they should dispose of their own ovens to the combine. Of course it is just what the combine promoters hoped to bring about, if a bluff to that effect could be worked, but it could not be so the idea has been abandoned leaving those who may sell to the trust free to re-engage in the business in Greene county or anywhere else if they should wish to.

And it is thought that in turn this condition of freedom should create a great boom in Greene county coal that a good many of the manufacturers in Fayette and Westmoreland counties who might get rid of their holdings would immediately hustle over to Greene county and buy up all of the vast and rich deposits there. But this might not happen and for a very good reason viz.

The United States Steel Corporation the Frick Coke Company and the Rainey Coke Company do not want the Greene county field opened until the Fayette and Westmoreland fields approach extinction or until the demands of the market exceed the capacity of present supply. To these three powerful antagonistic influences would be added that of the combine now in process of organization. Their natural attitude would be that the world is not yet ready, for Greene county coal and coke.

Greene county is without a railroad except a tortuous narrow gauge jerk water line of 26 miles that is used to jerk passengers and small freight from the little town of Waynesburg to Washington, Pa., and back. The coal and coke interests of Fayette, Westmoreland and Washington counties have been thus far able to influence the big railroad companies from throwing any branch line into or across Greene county. H. C. Frick is opposed to present development of the coal and coke interests of Greene and he represents the United States Steel Corporation and his own great coal and coke company in the directorate of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company where his influence is far amount. The community of interest idea is worked to mutual advantage in this by the coal and coke operators and the railroad companies in keeping out of Greene county. The railroads have nothing to gain now by going in. They would not enlarge their flag traffic. The coke output is exactly known. It is ample to meet every demand. The furnace needs are exactly known. The development of new coal fields and the opening of new coke plants in Greene would provide no more traffic for rail ways to reimburse them for the tracks they would lay. It would but serve to curtail the output of each producer and by increasing competition lower prices to buyers. This is the high in which the matter is viewed by the railroads and coke makers.

Some years ago J. V. Thompson who owns thousands of acres of coal in Greene county induced the managers of the Wabash system to agree with him to build a line from Wheeling, W. Va., across Greene county to Uniontown to be called the Uniontown & Wheeling short line. But the enterprise never got further than the surveys and the securing of necessary property options. Some one had more influence than Mr. Thompson with the Wabash management and there is now no sign that this road or any other road will ever be built through the coal fields of Greene until the present coke manufacturers and the railroads shall conclude that it is for their own welfare to build it. This consideration somewhat explains why the Boileau-McKnight crusade promotion was in the end willing to omit from their agreement the obvious clause that sellers should not reengage in coke making. Under existing conditions they cannot if they would save in West Virginia, whose coke does not rank very high in the market compared with the coke made on the Pennsylvania side of the border.

A further very important feature of this combine scheme contemplates the establishment of green bases of coke supplies at places from which the demand from Canada and Mexico can be readily met. The coke of this region is preferred above all other coals wherever coke is used because of its low percentage of sulphur. But practically none of it is marketed where needed in Canada and Mexico because of the great length of time required for shipment to reach their destination by establishing numerous coke plants at convenient places in the southwest and northwest.

Although it may be said that capitalists everywhere in the east who have not in touch with this scheme of Mr. Boileau view it with undisguised alarm as guaranteeing an enterprise to be safe and very profitable and it is believed that enough of the independents have already given assent to it to guarantee its success. Thus would the coke making business

### LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, May 15, 1909.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
20	20	Acme	W. J. Rainey	New York, N. Y.
50	20	Acme	Penn Coke Co.	Uniontown
47	20	Allegany	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
223	104	Alterton No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
104	90	Alterton No. 2	Gardiner coke Co.	Pittsburgh
90	90	Altivo No. 1	J. T. Frick	Pittsburgh
99	50	Bethel	M. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
32	24	Bethany	Minister Coke Co.	Uniontown
120	83	Bethel	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
73	73	Bethel	Wharf Iron Co.	Greenburg
120	120	Bever	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	Brinker	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	108	Brown	Westmoreland Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Brown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
61	61	Central	E. A. Humphries & Co.	Connellsville
100	100	Chester	Green	Connellsville
140	140	Chesler	J. James Cochran Sons Co.	Dunoon
120	120	Clayton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	200	Continental No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Continental No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
70	70	Continental No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	Continental	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
43	43	Devon	J. R. Stauffer & Co.	Pittsburgh
150	150	Dexter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	Dixie	United Coke & Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	40	Dixie No. 1	White Coke Co.	Uniontown
21	21	Dixie No. 2	United Connellsville Coke Co.	Greenburg, N. Y.
50	50	Dixie No. 3	White Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
80	80	Dixie No. 4	White Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
45	45	Enterprise	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
125	125	Fort Hill	W. J. Rainey	New York, N. Y.
20	20	Foxbury	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
60	60	Franklin	McNeil Coke & Coke Co.	Scottdale
70	70	Frick	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Gilmore	Gummers Coke Co.	Connellsville
104	104	Glen	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Glen No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
24	24	Glen No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
50	50	Glen No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
60	60	Glen No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Henry Clay	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Hostetter	Stauffer & Wiley	Pittsburgh
20	20	Humphrey	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Junction	Marietta Green Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
164	164	Kingsley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
50	50	Lanning No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
250	250	Lanning No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
250	250	Lanning No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Leath	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
160	160	Lemon No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Lemon No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Lemon No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Lemon No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Linton	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
45	45	Madison	United Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
20	20	Marion	Wiggin & Sons	Pittsburgh
20	20	Marshall	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Maurine	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Marton	Narren Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
30	30	Martins	Northwestern Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
30	30	Martins No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
30	30	Martins No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
30	30	Martins No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
30	30	Martins No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
30	30	Martins No. 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Mars	Brown & Company	Pittsburgh
20	20	Mayfield	Ollier & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	McGill	Ollier & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	McMahan	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Morgan	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	McBratdock	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	McPleasant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Mohr	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Mutual	Brown & Company	Pittsburgh
20	20	Myers	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Nease	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Oliver	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Oliver No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Oliver No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Oliver No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Oliver No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Oliver No. 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Paul	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Pearceville	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Blair	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Petterson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Peters	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Porter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Randall	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 6	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 7	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 8	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 9	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 10	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Rainey No. 1		









## BIG CLAUSE CUT FROM FOOD LAW.

**Superior Court Whacks an Important Section In Opinion.**

### ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS

**Is the Section That Is in Conflict With the Government Rulings on Matters of This Character—Inception of Action in Clearfield County.**

Because of a reference in the State pure food law of 1907 to the United States Government, and because this reference was construed as an attempt by the Legislature to apply national laws to State government, the State Superior Court in Pittsburgh yesterday invalidated an entire clause of the State law, the decision being written and handed down by Judge J. B. Head. The clause thus swept off the statute books is far-reaching, dealing exclusively with the adulteration of foodstuffs. It is clause 5 of section 5, the section being as follows:

**Section 5.—That for the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:**

**First.—If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.**

**Second.—If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part, for the article.**

**Third.—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.**

**Fourth.—If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.**

Will that part of the act of the Superior Court did not concern itself. The next clause is the one attacked out.

**Fifth.—It contains any substance which is poison or injurious to health, provided however that no action shall be brought or sustained for violation for the provisions of this section when the article alleged to be adulterated is not adulterated within the meaning of the provisions of the "Food and Drug Act" of June 30, 1906, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; and the rules and regulations promulgated for the enforcement of the same. And, provided further, that when in the preparation of food products for shipment, they are protected by any express application, or otherwise, to such preservative as is necessary to remove mechanically or by incineration in water or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.**

The opinion by Judge Head is that by reason of the introduction of the reference to the National Food and Drugs Act, the saving provision in the clause fails of itself—the court recognizing in this an attempt to force on the Commonwealth laws that are drafted for the Government or the entire Nation.

The action had its inception in Clearfield county and was argued in Philadelphia under the title of "The Commonwealth versus Laugher," a gun by a number of Clearfield county merchants who had been fined for the sale of dried apples preserved with sulphide dioxide.

Appeals were taken from the Magistrate's decision and the Court of Common Pleas in Clearfield county declared in favor of the merchants. This court argued that owing to the use of the title of the National Food and Drugs Act, the entire clause 5 of section 5 of the State law was invalid.

In the opinion rendered at that time, the stand was taken that as the title was used, the entire national law was placed on the statute books of the Commonwealth. In this view the Superior Court concurs, and for the time being there is nothing on the law books of Pennsylvania restricting the unlimited use of preservatives in food stuffs.

The act of 1907 is known as "the Tushaw law." Clause 5 of section 5 (the one declared unconstitutional) is really the only clause dealing with the use of preservatives in foodstuffs. The act itself is lengthy, but all other sections have to do with matters other than adulterations.

From the court's opinion the inference is drawn that there is nothing now to prevent the use of any adulteration that manufacturers see fit to use. All of the other sections and clauses of the act stand as before, it being thought necessary by the Superior Court to invalidate clause 5 in its entirety because, as the saying goes, "an integral part of that clause, the entire clause of necessity must fall."

### FOUR LEGGED CHICKEN.

**Turns Up in the Hatching at Drake-town and Causes Surprise.**

Two legged chickens are usual, three legged chickens are occasional, but the four legged kind are we believe somewhat rare. Last year of Drake-town, Somerset county, is the owner of a four legged cross breed chicken hatched late in April, that sports an extra leg under each wing. He says "that the biddy mother is not overly and above proud of her freak offspring."

**Leases Somerset Hotel.**  
Harry G. Spitznagle, formerly employed at the McElroy House, Uniontown, and later with The Rappe, Greensburg, has secured a lease on the Hotel Vanover, Somerset.

## Veterans Make Arrangements for Celebration of Memorial Day.

At the regular monthly meeting of William F. Kurtz Post No. 104, Grand Army of the Republic held Wednesday at the City Hall several matters were discussed and some actions taken that should be of interest to the citizens of the community, as well as to the graves of comrades have been decorated, the veterans and their friends will march in a body to Chestnut Hill Cemetery and place flowers on all the graves of comrades that can be located.

Monday, May 21st, will be observed this year as Memorial Day. On Sunday, May 20th, Rev. David Jones of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be there. A detail will be sent to the preach the Memorial Sermon and the veterans of the American wars will perform at the Public Building at 10 o'clock A. M. on that morning and go in a body from there to the church to attend the services. On Sunday afternoon of the same day the veterans will visit the different cemeteries and place flags on all the graves of comrades that can be found, and they and be an inspiration to the youth of earnestly request the citizens who have solders relatives or soldiers invited to turn out and help make it a day such as it should be.

The program for the occasion will be published in a few days. The committee in charge is E. Durn, J. R. Baley and S. Shultz Durson. With the hearty assistance of the citizens, the veterans believe that Memorial Day can be made impressive and be an inspiration to the youth of earnestly request the citizens who have solders relatives or soldiers invited to turn out and help make it a day such as it should be.

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### HENDERSON'S ASSISTANT.

**J. R. Shaughnessy of Pittsburg Gets New Position.**

UNIONTOWN, May 14.—J. R. Shaughnessy of Pittsburg was today appointed assistant to District Attorney Davis Henderson, coming in under the new law allowing an assistant at the rate of \$1,200 per year.

Shaughnessy has been engaged with Fred Smith & Shaw of Pittsburg and was formerly engaged with J. Scott Ferguson, as a law clerk.

## BUSY SESSION OF COURT IS HELD

**Matters Disposed of at the Weekly Session of the August Body Yesterday.**

UNIONTOWN, May 13.—There is quite an array of Fayette county legal talent before the Supreme Court of the State this week end cases of much local interest are being argued.

In the appeal of the heirs in the Elizabeth Irvin estate A. E. Jones Tuesday argued the case for the heirs and John M. Core for Mrs. W. B. Wyrick, the administrator. When the case came up Chief Justice Mitchell, without further ado, declared that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction on account of the amount involved, and made an order certifying the facts to the Superior Court. Justice Mitchell made the point that although the sum of \$9,000 was involved on the account side, the appellant did not represent a sufficient share of this to warrant an appeal to the Supreme Court. The court cited some cases, but Mr. Jones asked that he be allowed to submit a precedent particularly in this case. This he found while the court went on with the argument of another case, and when he read it, Justice Mitchell immediately ordered Mr. Jones to proceed with his argument.

Attorneys W. C. McDonald, E. C. Higbee and Ray Shely were before the court in the Fuller estate appeal. George B. Morris and D. M. Hertzog in the Moore appeal in the Langley estate; Higbee and Hertzog in the South estate appeal; C. M. McDonald and W. J. Johnson in the Bowman appeal; Messrs. McDonald, Shely and T. H. Hudson in the Messmore estate; in the Teel estate; Messrs. McDonald and W. J. Sturgis and D. M. Hertzog in the Daffernbaugh vs. Hess case.

Appeals were taken from the Magistrate's decision and the Court of Common Pleas in Clearfield county declared in favor of the merchants. This court argued that owing to the use of the title of the National Food and Drugs Act, the entire clause 5 of section 5 of the State law was invalid.

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**Mountaineers Accused of Being Implicated in Car Robberies Given a Hearing.**

UNIONTOWN, May 14.—After hearing the evidence in the case of Alrs. Augusta Hardin and son, Henry, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, Justice Alex Montieth held the two defendants for court and committed them to jail in default of bail. Mrs. Hardin told conflicting stories concerning the articles that were alleged to have been stolen from a Baltimore & Ohio merchandise car found in her home. She denied any knowledge of the theft but the evidence was so convincing that the justice held both for court.

Mrs. Hardin and son live in a cabin in the mountain section, known as Hardin's Hollow. When Dunaway's drug store in Fairchance was robbed bloodhounds were put on the trail and went almost directly to the Hardin cabin. This caused some suspicion and after a search warrant had been issued by Sheriff Montieth, the house was searched and a head of cheese found. On inquiry it was discovered that the cheese had been stolen from a B. & O. car that had been entered and the Hardins were arrested. They were sent to jail but were later released on bail.

**Mullin Still at Home.**

MT. PLEASANT, May 14.—The report current that C. E. Mullin, the cashier of the defunct Farmers & Merchants Bank, has been sentenced to five years to the penitentiary is false. Mr. Mullin is yet at his home at this place. The court not yet having handed down sentence to the local bank wreckers.

**Proved.**

Mr. Snapp's life is full of contradictions. Mrs. Snapp—And I say it isn't. Boston Transcript.

## REAL ESTATE IS VERY VALUABLE.

### Over \$65,000,000 Are on the Tax Books for County's Assessment.

### LUZERNE HEADS THE LIST

Beyond the Million Mark—South Brownsville, a New Borough Makes a New High Record—Uniontown Makes Good Showing.

UNIONTOWN, May 11.—Fayette county's taxable real estate alone is valued at \$65,085,217. These are the total figures taken from the assessment books of the 47 districts. Six years ago the total assessed value of the county were only about \$43,000,000, the figures this year indicating a great increase.

Laurel heads in the list of realty values but the totals of the four wards of Uniontown surpass even Laurel. The latter's realty valuation is \$5,754,461. German comes second in the list of single districts with \$6,650,667 while Redstone is a close third at \$5,158,293. North Union is in the four million list while Jefferson and Georges pass the three million mark.

Even in Uniontown's four wards go over the million mark and the grand total is \$5,915,665 leaving Luzerne in the next highest position. The real estate assessed at \$5,158,293. North Union is in the next highest position. The real estate valuation in the new river borough are \$1,062,038.

Olcovitz is the real estate value here in each of the 47 districts: Belvidere ..... \$ 65,025,750 Brownsville Township ..... 32,916,500 Brownsville ..... 1,750,573 Coalfield ..... 1,214,000 Conemaugh ..... 91,205 Coalton ..... 892,175 Conemaugh ..... 979,629 Conemaugh ..... 1,088,385 Conemaugh ..... 5,009,340 Conemaugh ..... 2,011,108 Conemaugh ..... 129,783 Conemaugh ..... 1,257,400 Conemaugh ..... 114,732 Conemaugh ..... 122,500 Conemaugh ..... 5,941,620 Conemaugh ..... 2,650,665 Conemaugh ..... 1,750,573 Conemaugh ..... 1,214,000 Conemaugh ..... 91,205 Conemaugh ..... 892,175 Conemaugh ..... 979,629 Conemaugh ..... 1,088,385 Conemaugh ..... 5,009,340 Conemaugh ..... 2,011,108 Conemaugh ..... 129,783 Conemaugh ..... 1,257,400 Conemaugh ..... 114,732 Conemaugh ..... 122,500 Conemaugh ..... 5,941,620 Conemaugh ..... 2,650,665 Conemaugh ..... 1,750,573 Conemaugh ..... 1,214,000 Conemaugh ..... 91,205 Conemaugh ..... 892,175 Conemaugh ..... 979,629 Conemaugh ..... 1,088,385 Conemaugh 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## COKING POWER OF COAL ANALYZED.

**French Expert Finds Three Reagents Which Act as Solvents.**

### CELLULOSE IN COKING FUEL

**Presence in Coal of Substances Derived From It Make Them Fit For Coking, As Shown by a Series of Experiments**

In order to ascertain the nature of the substances influencing the capacity of certain coals to furnish hard and compact coke O Bonnard reported in a paper before the Academy des Sciences, France he studied the action of a number of solvents on a good coking Belgian coal. The results showed that only three reagents are at all suitable—nitric acid and concentrated sulphuric acid and the dehydrating influence of which on hydrocarbons is sufficiently energetic to carbonize them completely, and Schweitzer's reagent which dissolves the cellulose constituents of the coal.

Coals are chemical aggregations of unknown constitution their formation from the vegetable remains in a past geological epoch having probably in early stage been analogous to those now observable in the decomposition of large quantities of vegetable matter. Since humic acid does not exist ready formed in coking coals whereas this acid is always found in coals that have become oxidized and lost their coking power it is natural to seek for the origin of that acid in the carbohydrates of the coal except the cellulose. The composition of the humic acids obtained from different coals has already been shown to be analogous to that of the corresponding acids from sugar or peat. Moreover it is highly probable that the hydrocarbon substances giving rise to the formation of humic acid do not exist in the simplest form in fuels but in a state of extensive condensation or polymerization through destructive processes through which the vegetable matter has passed the chief characteristic of the whole series of the decomposition products of vegetable tissue being the accumulation of carbon at the expense of the hydrogen and oxygen whence here is small prospect of deriving any large quantity of carbohydrates in coal these substances having been more or less completely transformed.

Tests which were made with various chemicals showed very clearly that if coking coals be treated with caustic potash hot concentrated hydrochloric acid and Schweitzer's reagent in success the coking power disappears almost entirely. The peculiar action of Schweitzer's reagent justifies the assumption that the coking power of coal is due to the presence of substances derived from cellulose. The addition of an excess of acetic acid to the extract of various natural coals causes them to turn down to a very small flocculent precipitate of greyish color and capable of resisting the action of concentrated acids alkalis and organic solvents—the last to say—sores, the characteristics of cellulose. Furthermore cellulose can be readily detected in the products of the oxidation of coal by nitric acid and in those obtained by treating such coals with concentrated nitric acid.

On the other hand it is known that nitric acid will oxidize cellulose to furnish coke acid as a final product while potash transforms the same substance from oxidized acid into cellulose. The organic solutions which form cellulose (coals) will not furnish any precipitate with acetic acid and the ashes of these coals after treatment with Schweitzer's reagent always contain a notable quantity of coke thus their having been combusted is apparent.

In short the various organic solvents have little influence on the quality of the coal measured by the point coal and when the surplus solvents are expelled from the solution there remains a tar residue the amount of which is small except in the case of pyridin which solvent extracts more than 1 per cent. Concentrated hydrochloric acid has no effect while concentrated sulphuric acid deprives the coal of its coking power which is also reduced to a considerable extent by fused caustic potash and Schweitzer's reagent. The successive action of aqueous caustic potash concentrates hydrochloric acid and Schweitzer's reagent destroys the coking power completely and the explanation of this phenomenon may be sought in the solvent power of the more polaric reagent on derivatives of cellulose. The humic acid found in oxidized coals that will no longer coke is formed by the oxidation of the hydrocarbon substance present in a more or less tensed or polarized state in the coal.

The fact that an briquettes do not furnish a good coke is capable of very simple explanation namely that this class of coal represents a very advanced state of the transformation of the vegetable matter and therefore no longer contains the cellulose substance or those of hydrocarbon or lignin a state of transition. For this reason no trace of humic acid can be detected in natural or oxidized anthracites. Finally it should be noted that the quantity of humic acid necessary to deprive coal of its coking power is very small.

### FIELD NEWS IN CONCISE FORM.

The total production of coal in Colorado in 1908 according to E. W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey amounted to 96,497 short tons having a spot value of \$14.86 per ton a decrease as compared with the output in 1907. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Colorado in 1908 was 14,121 and the average number of days worked by each was 12. Most of the larger mines of Colorado are operated on the basis of a ten hour day.

John Curry 50 years old foreman in the Turner coal mine near Evans City was instantly killed by falling & Ohio train Four children survive.

W. B. Kender general manager for the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company has resigned to become Vice President and General Manager of the Pittsburg Terminal Railroad & Coal Co which includes the new Gould coal interests recently taken over by the latter. Included in Mr. Kender's duties will be supervision over an estimated annual output of 100,000 tons of coal.

More than 56,000,000 gallons of creosote and 10,000,000 pounds of zinc chloride were used in the United States last year to preserve timber. Most of the material treated was railroad tie.

Last year iron ore prices have been rather well held so far as the market price of mineral in the United States is concerned. The price of iron ore in the United States last year was \$1.00 per ton.

Shipments of coke over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway for March were 41,81 tons.

Instructions have been issued from the general office of the U. S. Geological Survey of the mineral industry to all State geological surveys to place in condition to receive work in connection with the Bureau of Mines. This will be done in time to meet the opening of the new Bureau of Mines in Washington in October. This plan employs 1,000 men and a annual budget of \$1,000,000.

Edward Pennington the new president of the Chicago Milling & Feed Co. has been elected to the board of directors of the road in 1908.

Clay that burns as well as coal is said to have been discovered in Monticello, N. Y. When heated up and allowed to dry out in the sun it becomes porous and brittle and lighted matches will light the clay which is said to burn until consumed.

All departments of the Ambridge Works of the Ambridge Coal Company have been put in shape.

The New York Central Railroad has placed an order for 1,000,000 bushels of coal in the 1910 shipper. The first 1,000 bushels will be delivered in the month of April. These will be followed by 1,000 bushels in the month of May and so on until the 1,000,000 bushels are delivered in the year 1910.

Harry Wheel of Uniontown was on his cross trip to West Virginia yesterday. He is said to be in excellent health.

Col. W. P. Hurst President of the Midland Coal & Coke Company, who died in Scotland, made a trip to Philadelphia last week.

Philadelphians report a resumption of business in the coal trade there being a heavy increase this spring during the first three months of the year.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company announces that it is running at about 75 per cent of its capacity. The Pennsylvania and Midland Coal Company is also running at 75 per cent of its capacity. The Pittsburgh Coal Company is running at 75 per cent of its capacity.

The International Steam Pump Company is engaged in the manufacture of normal capacity.

An explosion at the Mattle furnace of the Girard & Company's Girard O. T. temporary plant took place on the 1st of June.

The Pennsylvania Engineering Company, New Castle, Pa., has purchased an interest in the Hub City Coal Company. The New Castle concern will manage the entire coal business.

The La Belle Iron Works of Bellefonte is being operated at 75 per cent of its capacity.

The Zinus Iron Mining Company of Zinus, Pa., has purchased the Zinus Coal Company.

A new plant is being built in the town of Zinus.

H. C. Frick who has been spending some time in Europe has filed for a patent.

The American Steel & Wire Company has been dissolved in New York.

**WILL MINE COAL IN THE DAYTIME**

Undertaking at Pottsville is one of the biggest ever attempted in Anthracite.

POTTSVILLE May 14—Daylight mining of anthracite coal is to be started on an extensive scale at St. Clair where the St. Clair Coal Company yesterday awarded to Contractor Thomas Nolan of Reading the extensive work of stripping off the surface earth from the mammoth vein so that coal can be mined under the broad light of the sun.

Millions of tons of coal can be secured in this way although the largest steam shovels in the country will be at work on the preliminary excavating site or seven years before the coal can be secured.

## The Courier Coke List Is Ready

One List of the Coke Ovens of the Connellsville and Lowe Coal Regions their Railroad Connections and the names and addresses of the operators revised and corrected up to April 1, 1909 has just been issued.

There have been a great many changes in the list since it was last published one year ago and these changes have been compiled with our usual care and accuracy.

The Courier List is recognized as authority and has become in instruction. Possible you may have had one before. If so you will want one again. If no we assure you the information is well worth the cost.

The prices will be as follows:

SINGLE COPY,	25c
5 COPIES	\$1.00
10 COPIES	\$1.75
25 COPIES	\$4.00

We will be pleased to receive your order  
Yours truly

**The Courier Company,  
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.**

Established 1859. Incorporated 1894.

## Jos. Soisson Fire Brick Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### High Grade Silica and Fire Clay Brick

For Coke Ovens, Furnaces, Glass Houses and Cupolas Special Shapes on Short Notice. Tile and Ground Clays.

Annual Capacity of Combined Works 60,000,000

Works	B & O R.R.	P & R.R.	Silica	Alumina	Lion Oxide	Lime	Magnesia	Analysis of Silica Brick
Volcano								95.10
Moyer								2.16
Davidson	B & O and P & R.R.							50
Layton	B & O R.R.	L. V. and P. R. R.						1.80
Kington								15

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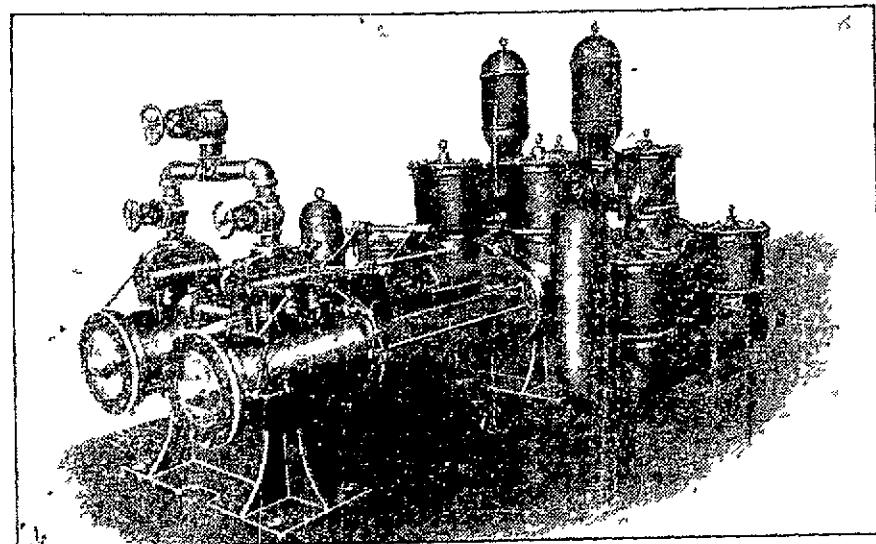
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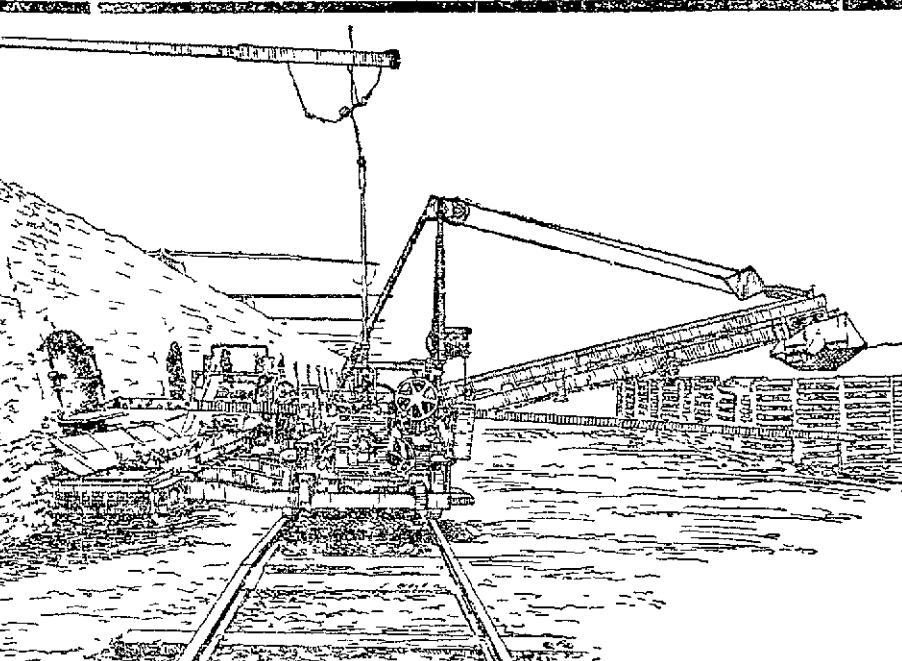
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